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II.—THE GERUND AND GERUNDIVE IN LIVY.

I.

Next to the ablative absolute, the gerunds and gerundives are the most commonly recurring construction in Livy. Expressing the oblique relations of the participle, their different phases are worthy of exhaustive presentation. By the time of Livy the leading features had become fixed, and a discussion of their origin lies outside of a consideration of the use made of them. In presenting this recourse has been had to statistics, though a complete statistical setting forth would require three sets of figures, one for the forms themselves, another for the governing expressions, and still a third for the number of dependent nouns and pronouns. We shall give figures for the first only; for the other two the numbers would be considerably less.

The use of a gerundive or of a gerund with dependent noun, is the result, not of an inherent difference in the content, but rather of selection in stylistic presentation. Let a few of the many examples suffice to illustrate this: 21, 5, 5 large *partiēdo praedam stipendioque praeterito cum fide exsolvendo*; 31, 26, 6 *subeundo muros et comminanda oppugnatione*; 2, 34, 7 *tempus premendae plebis putabant recuperandique iura*; 30, 4, 6 *et speculatores omnia visendi et Scipio ad comparanda ea . . . tempus habuit*; 40, 25, 6 *ita ut ne efferendi quidem signa Romanis spatium nec ad explicandam aciem locus esset*. In the last three examples the avoidance of the long genitive plural endings seems to have had a determining influence; but in the first, no reason for the change is apparent. However, the concurrence of a gerund and gerundive is sometimes incidental to the combination of a transitive and an intransitive verb, inasmuch as the latter excludes the gerundive, e. g. 2, 49, 11 *non pugnae modo incipiendae sed consistendi ademit locum*; 23, 20, 7 *ut pars profugiendi . . . ac deserendae urbis auctores essent*; 23, 29, 16 *non modo in Italiam traducendi exercitus sed ne manendi quidem . . . spes reliqua erat*. Conciseness of statement may also account for the use of the gerund, as in 3, 11, 10 *legem interim non tam ad spem perferendi quam ad*

laccessendam Caesonis temeritatem ferre; and 35, 11, 10 velut quos, impotentes regendi, equi invitos efferent.

A noun and a gerund or gerundive are frequently parallel in construction, or they may be in apposition: 2, 47, 12 neque immemor eius, quod . . . inbiberat, reconciliandi animos plebis; 24, 18, 10 aedium sacrarum tuendarum curuliumque equorum praebeendorum ac similium his rerum; 1, 56, 2 et ad alia . . . traducebantur opera, foros in circo faciendos cloacamque maximam . . . sub terram agendam; 21, 4, 3 numquam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas, parendum atque imperandum, habilis fuit; 22, 8, 5 ad remedium . . . dictatorem dicendum, civitas confugit; 6, 11, 9 re damnosissima etiam divitibus, aedificando, contracta. But more frequently the two are merely parallel, as in 1, 15, 4 ulciscendi magis quam praedae studio; 3, 40, 1 cum decemviri nec irae nec ignoscendi modum reperirent; 5, 27, 2 lusus exercendique causa; 6, 13, 6; and 39, 20, 8 fugae sequendique . . . finis; 9, 34, 12 clavi figendi aut ludorum causa. The accusative is also used in the same way, generally with corresponding particles in the two members: 3, 16, 2 non ad populandos, ut ante, fines, sed ad urbem ut ex parte captam venirent; 23, 15, 7 nunc ad prodicionem patriae, nunc ad transfugiendum stimulabat; 28, 33, 16 ad spectaculum magis tutum quam ad partem pugnae capessendam; 34, 36, 4 vanis, ut ad ceteram fidem, sic ad secreta tegenda satellitum regionum ingeniis; 34, 39, 6 ut non modo ad caecos ictus sed ne ad inserendum quidem ex propinquo telum loci quicquam esset; 37, 20, 2 simul ad quietem hominum equorumque et ad visendas hostium stationes; cf. 4, 27, 4 planitiem in medio non parvis modo excursionibus ad proelia sed vel ad explicandas utrimque acies satis patentem habebant. The ablative is more freely used in this way than either the genitive or the accusative, and only some illustrative passages will be quoted: 4, 6, 7 abhorrebant a caede violandisque, quos . . . accepissent; 25, 12, 11 ut decemviri de ludis Apollini reque divina facienda inspicerent; 28, 39, 22 tum de republica, de exercitibus scribendis, de provinciis relatum; 5, 6, 9; 8, 31, 8 si consensum . . . qui in proelio fuerit, in tuenda victoria videat; 38, 25, 13 plus in mora periculi quam in ordinibus conservandis praesidii esset; 41, 4, 8 perierunt plures in matutina fuga, quam in recipiendis castris; 3, 39, 7 (perhaps with *in*) quanto fortior dolor libertate sua vindicanda quam cupiditas iniusta dominatione esset; 25, 6, 22 vis tu mari, vis terra, vis acie, vis urbibus oppugnandis experiri virtutem; 25, 38, 23 expediendis armis et curatione corporum consumptum;

26, 48, 2 quippe qui et acie dimicassent et capienda urbe tantum laboris adissent; 29, 24, 12 expertos non variis proeliis modo sed urbibus etiam oppugnandis; 3, 19, 3 nemo Caesoni cedebat magnitudine animi, consilium et modum adhibendo; 2, 9, 8 nec quisquam unus malis artibus postea tam popularis esset, quam tum bene imperando universus senatus fuit; 2, 65, 1 fessum stando et vigiliis; 21, 35, 5 fessis labore ac pugnando; 6, 15, 9 quin eam diducitis beneficiis, intercedendo, eximendo de nervo cives vestros, prohibendo iudicatos addictosque duci . . . sustinendo necessitates aliorum? 22, 14, 14 stultitia est sedendo aut votis debellari credere posse . . . audendo atque agendo res Romana crevit, non his seignibus consiliis; and with variation in form of statement: 36, 41, 1 securitatem . . . aut per errorem aut adsentando faciebat.

As a feature in the rhetorical coloring of Livy, the use of the gerund and gerundive in correlated and complementary statements is of some interest. The formula *non modo . . . sed etiam* is not infrequent: With the genitive 2, 49, 11; 4, 21, 6 non modo praedandi causa quisquam ex agro Romano non exiret, bellive inferendi memoria . . . esset, sed . . .; 28, 38, 8 non suffragandi modo, sed etiam spectandi causa P. Scipionis; with *ad* and the gerundive 21, 32, 4 non ad tuendos tantummodo veteres socios conciliandos novos sed etiam ad pellendum Hispania Hasdrubalem; 23, 26, 8; 25, 15, 18; 28, 40, 1; 29, 34, 4. The ablative is used in the same way 24, 18, 7 neque senatu modo aut equestri ordine regendo cura se quaestorum tenuit; 28, 40, 13 iam vivendo, non solum rebus gerendis fesso; 29, 24, 12; 39, 40, 8 non solum accusando, sed etiam causam dicendo fatigavit inimicos.

Cum . . . tum occurs with the accusative 26, 17, 8 paucitas cum ad hostem silentio fallendum aptior tum ad evadendum per artas semitas. *Nunc* repeated is freely used with the ablative, as in 30, 42, 14 nunc purgando crimina, nunc quaedam fatendo . . . nunc monendo etiam patres conscriptos. The accusative occurs less frequently, as in 7, 32, 3 nunc ad ferenda nunc ad accersenda adversus se auxilia. *Partim . . . partim* was noticed with the ablative 21, 60, 3; and 37, 18, 2 p. sociis ferendo opem, p. quos in societatem perlicere non potuit, depopulandis. *Saepe . . . saepe* occurs 23, 15, 3 with noun and gerundive; *simul . . . simul* 39, 35, 2 s. ad purganda crimina, s. ad deprecandam iram senatus; 37, 17, 7 s. . . commemorando, s. . . miserando pervicerunt; cf. 5, 10, 3 s. dilectu, s. tributo conferendo laboratum est; and *vel . . . vel* 8, 13, 14 pacem . . . parare in perpetuum v. saeviendo, v.

ignoscendo. There are comparatively few instances of temporal correspondence: 36, 11, 1 *cum patrem primo allegando, deinde coram ipse rogando fatigasset*; 41, 15, 8 *quae noscendis prius quam agendis rebus inbuenda sit*. Contrasted statements are occasionally found: 30, 36, 6 *non tam noscendi in praesentia quam terrendi hostis causa*; 28, 32, 12 *non tam ad bellum gerendum . . . quam ad expetendas . . . poenas*; 33, 28, 12 *non tam idoneum ad celandam rem eum videri sibi, quam ad agendam fuerit*: 1, 35, 6 *nec minus regni sui firmandi quam augendae rei publicae memor*; 7, 27, 7 *ferocior ad rebellandum quam ad bellandum gens*; 44, 36, 3 *ut consuli non minore arte ad suos eludendos quam ad hostes opus esset*.

Relative clauses with the gerund or gerundive are not infrequent, there being fifteen with the genitive of the gerund, e. g. 32, 7, 11 *creandi quem velit*; 27, 38, 9 *elegendi . . . quos vellent*; 1, 22, 6 *dicendi potestatem quid petentes venirent*: 23, 9, 1 *velut si iam agendis quae audiebat interesset*. Similar to these are 33, 14, 2 *per speciem conloquendi quantum equitum dare . . . possent*; 25, 23, 11 *aestimando ipse secum, quid in fronte paterent singuli*. The usage with the accusative is the same: 3, 43, 6 *ad sepeliendos qui ceciderant*; 7, 39, 7 *consedit ad excipiendos quos consul . . . mittebat*; cf. 33, 10, 6 *ad excipiendos si qui proelio superessent*; and 24, 27, 9 *ad prohibendos si in terram egrederentur*. Like the ablative absolute the ablative of the ger. may take a relative as one of the members: 28, 19, 2 *prodendis qui . . . perfugerant interficiendisque*; 1, 34, 11 *comitate invitandi beneficiisque quos poterat sibi conciliando*; 4, 6, 7; 7, 25, 13 *prohibendo populationibus, quos rapto vivere necessitas cogeret*; 27, 13, 3 *sunt hi hostes, quos vincendo et victos sequendo priorem aetatem absumpsistis*; 37, 18, 2. 4, 55, 1 *sed nulla erat consularis actio, quam inpediendo id quod petebant exprimerent*; 9, 4, 14 *opes sunt quas servando patriam servamus*; 5, 15, 10 *tacendo forsitan quae di immortales vulgari velint*. 29, 20, 10 *relatum est de expiandis quae . . . tacta essent*; 30, 12, 8; 32, 20, 2 *quae difficilia essent promendo admonendoque*; 45, 25, 3 *quae dixerit referendo*.

In some passages a noun or pronoun must be supplied from a preceding noun: 10, 9, 4 *legem tulit . . . causam renovandae saepius haud aliam fuisse reor*; 26, 43, 2 *quod ab urbe . . . et spem potiundae . . . faceret*; 29, 1, 10 *Siculis Romani equites substituti . . . docendorum atque exercendorum curam Siculi habuerunt*; 42, 3, 11 *tegulas relictas in area templi, quia reponendarum*

nemo inire rationem potuerit; 43, 5, 9 illa petentibus data, ut denorum equorum iis commercium esset educendique ex Italia potestas fieret. In a few instances with the accusative of the gerundive, the expected object *eos* or *eum* has probably fallen from the text after the ending *-os* or *-um*: 26, 25, 8 ad frangendos igitur vastare agros; 35, 25, 9 momenti ad excitandos ad bellum; 38, 29, 3 una ad coercendos inventa . . . res est; 39, 41, 2 coierant . . . candidati omnes ad deiciendum honore. Similar to these are 3, 20, 1 in peragendis consularis officii partem ad se vindicabat; 5, 31, 4 fuis hostibus, Valerio quod perseverantior caedendis iis* in fuga fuit, triumphus.

Another feature in the use of the accusative and the ablative of the gerundive is the economy in the use of prepositions. With the accusative *in* is occasionally found with noun and gerundive where we should expect *ad* with the latter: 1, 6, 1 in arcem praesidio armisque obtinendam; 1, 59, 9 in fossas cloacasque exhauriendas demersae; 2, 48, 4 in agrum depopulandum transiit; 32, 23, 7 in quem locum . . . protegendum armis cum Macedones concurrerent; 32, 30, 4 Boiis in agrum suum tutandum profectis; 44, 30, 7 fratre in Caviorum gentem vi terrore subigendam . . . misso. Perhaps to these may be added 29, 22, 3 circa armamentaria et horrea bellicae alium apparatus visendum praetor legatque ducti, though here *ad* has probably fallen from the text. As has been shown, a noun and ger. form dependent on the same preposition is not unusual, especially in the ablative, as 4, 6, 7 a caede violandisque quos, while in several instances there is a zeugmatic use of *in*: 9, 13, 2 ne mora in concursu pilis emittendis stringendisque inde gladiis; cf. 28, 36, 11 ne in moliendo mora esset; 10, 11, 9 qualis in bellicis rebus fuerat, talis in annonae dispensatione praeparando ac convehendo frumento fuisset; 21, 2, 1 novem annis in Hispania augendo Punico imperio gessit.

The general rule for the use of the gerundive instead of the gerund with an object in the dative and the ablative with a preposition, is observed by Livy, though he has 21, 54, 1 quem ubi equites tegendo satis latebrosus locum . . . perlustravit; and 4, 44, 9 ut in parcendo uni malum publicum fiat.

II.

A. GENITIVE. (1127.)

	Gratia.	Causa.	Other words.	Total.
Gerund, no object,		17	293	310
“ with accusative Sing.			57	57
“ “ “ Plu.		2	134	136
“ “ Dative,			5	5
“ “ Ablative,			2	2
“ “ Pronoun (Dem. and Per.)			46	46
“ “ Relative Clause,			15	15
Gerundive Singular,	2	88	357	447
“ Plural,	1	15	62	78
“ Pronouns,	1	14	16	31
	4	136	987	1127

The number given—1127—is the number of occurrences of ger. forms, but the number of containing passages is about 100 less, cumulation being of common occurrence: 6, 9, 4, et illis occupandi ea . . . et Romanis recuperandi tuendique cura; 24, 48, 7. armandi ornandique et instruendi eos artem ignorare; 38, 34, 2 eos prendendi, abducendi, vendendi . . . ius; 38, 38, 12 id conquirendi, cognoscendi repetendique ius; 27, 38, 9 potestatem . . . supplendi, unde vellent, et eligendi . . . quos velent, permutandique et ex provinciis . . . traducendi.

The gerunds are slightly in excess of the gerundives—571 to 556, though the latter is the regular construction with *causā* and *gratiā*. In the use of the singular and of the plural a few points should be mentioned: A strong preference is shown for the gerundive singular instead of the gerund with dependent noun—447 to 57. On the other hand the gerund with accusative plural is preferred to the gerundive plural—136 to 78, and some of the latter can be explained by the desire for symmetrical construction, as in 3, 15, 3 interficiendorum tribunorum, trucidandae plebis consilia inire; 4, 36, 2 agri publici dividendi coloniarum deducendarum ostentae spes. A distinction is also shown in the construction with the verbs which take the dative or the ablative. The gerund occurs with the dative 2, 44, 10 non parendi magistratibus morem; 4, 53, 4 causam resistendi collegae; 33, 12, 7 morem victis parcendi; 41, 24, 18 adsentandi Romanis; 45, 3, 6 gratulandi . . . Romanis; and with pronouns

31, 31, 4 quibus nocendi maiorem facultatem habuit; and perchance 40, 15, 5 cedendi cui. Of the deponents taking the ablative, *fungendae* occurs 1, 41, 6 and 24, 21, 3, while the gerundive singular of *potior* is used twenty-one times, chiefly in the third decade, though *potiundi castris* is found 21, 59, 5 and 34, 47, 6; and in 3, 7, 2 *potiundi* is placed with another gerund taking the accusative, non potiundi modo, sed ne adeundi quidem Romana moenia.

The gerund largely predominates with pronouns, when not dependent on *causā*, in all 46 to 31. With the gerund, some form of *is* occurs seventeen times, in three passages with three gerunds. *Se* depends on the gerund: 5, 25, 4 religione se exsolvendi curam; 6, 3, 6 se conglobandi . . . spatium; 9, 37, 9 armandi se . . . spatium; 10, 28, 11 spatium respirandi recipiendique se; 22, 58, 4 redimendi se captivis copiam facere; 23, 20, 8 auctores . . . adiungendi se ceteris Brutiis ac per eos dedendi Hannibali; 23, 40, 7 occasio . . . se iungendi; 25, 28, 9 occasionem reconciliandi se; 35, 35, 14 morem . . . recipiendi se; 37, 32, 9 condicione . . . se tradendi; 38, 14, 8 copiam loquendi ac purgandi se; 42, 24, 4 causam . . . mittendi se. The possessive pronoun is also found in a few passages: 25, 33, 4 fructus videndi suos suaque; 35, 12, 8 recipiendi sua occasionem; 39, 21, 7 suos sepeliendi . . . potestas; 39, 31, 16 spatium sua communiendi. *Vos* occurs 31, 31, 20 et vobis restituerendi vos fortuna; and *quicquam* 26, 19, 8 nec abnuendi tale quicquam nec adfirmandi; 28, 15, 11 ulterius quicquam conandi. Of the pronouns in the gerundive, *eius* is the most frequently used—nine times, and with two verbal forms 39, 51, 3 per se necandi aut tradendi eius in potestatem consilium cepit. Four passages have *cuius*, 1, 34, 1; 35, 6, 10; 35, 7, 3; 38, 25, 8 ni pro iure gentium, cuius violandi consilium initum erat, stetisset fortuna. *Huius* is found 25, 23, 9 Damippus . . . huius utique redimendi . . . cura erat ingens; and *sui* 40, 12, 13 occidendi sui consilium inisse me videri vult. With *causā* the gerundive prevails: 10, 23, 1 prodigia . . . quorum averruncandorum c.; 39, 13, 2 and 45, 11, 8 *eius*; 29, 14, 4 *eorum*; 5, 24, 4 and 6, 16, 6 seditio cuius leniendae c.; *huius* 36, 36, 7; 31, 9, 2 defendendi aut oppugnandi cuiusquam c.; 28, 43, 16 retinendi mei c.; 40, 14, 8 tui occidendi c.; 23, 23, 8 deducendi sui c.; 40, 14, 9 et sui se tuendi c. sumpsisse dicunt; 21, 41, 1 vestri adhortandi causa.

The genitive is associated with nouns, adjectives and *esse*, by far the larger part being used with nouns.

Nouns.—Counting *causā* and *gratiā* one hundred and thirty-three nouns were noticed with gerunds and gerundives. *Causā* is used with the greatest freedom, the instances counted including 22, 61, 8 per causam recognoscendi nomina captivorum ad Hannibalem . . . regressi; and 33, 40, 5 where the reading *usurpandae alienae possessionis* has been taken instead of *usurpanda aliena* as given in the 3d edition of Weissenborn-Mueller. The first of these and 2, 25, 3 experiendi animos militum c., have the accusative with the gerund to prevent an accumulation of genitives. Apart from these passages, the gerund with *causā* does not take an object. Of the other one hundred and thirty-one nouns, ninety-three occur less than five times each, sixty of them but once. Those found most frequently are *spes* (105), *causā* (58), *poteslas* (57), *occasio* (47), *cura* (38), *consilium* (33), *ius* (32), *tempus* (26), *spatium* (22), *finis* (21). Personal nouns are not of frequent occurrence with the exception of *auctor* (34), e. g. 1, 59, 4 auctor . . . arma capiendi; 40, 53, 6 qui principes et auctores transcendendi Alpes fuissent. In addition to the last, *princeps* is used also in 4, 48, 8; *orator* 9, 45, 18; and 36, 27, 2 oratores pacis petendae; *particeps* 35, 10, 8 pro legato et partice administrandi belli.

Gratiā with the genitive is an early form of expression, and in Livy belongs to the earlier period of his authorship when he was largely dependent on native Roman sources for his material. It occurs with the ger. 6, 31, 2 erat autem et materia et causa seditionis aes alienum, cuius cognoscendi g. . . censores facti; 7, 3, 9 qua de causa creatus L. Manlius perinde ac rei gerendae ac non solvendae religionis g. creatus esset; and in a speech 22, 59, 7 legatos tamen captivorum redimendorum g. Tarentum misisse. It is to be noticed that *causa* occurs in the first two passages, and *gratiā* may have been used to avoid repetition.

The gerundive singular is the prevailing construction with *causā* and *gratiā*, though there are 16 with nouns in the plural, and one pronoun 29, 14, 4 eorum procurandorum causa. Of the sixteen nouns in the plural, seven are of the third declension, eight of the second, and one—*feriarum* 7, 28, 7—of the first.

Auspiciorum, *comitiorum* and *legum* are of most frequent occurrence, apparently in old formulaic expressions. Only 29 other nouns are of the third or fourth declensions, so that it would

seem that the avoidance of the long ending of the first and second declensions and the rhyme involved was not altogether the factor in determining the use of the gerundive. Cf. Wölfflin, *Liv. Kritik*, p. 16.

Adjectives.—In early Latin the use of ger. forms with adjectives was limited to *cupidus* and *studiosus*. To these Cicero adds six, Caesar *insuetus*, Sallust *avidus*, and the Augustan poets a few others; see Draeger, 2,832. Livy has *avidus* 10, 34, 6; 35, 33, 1; 38, 27, 7 *avidissima* rapiendi gens; *cupidus* 3, 71, 5; 8, 27, 6; 23, 15, 1; 39, 41, 2; 41, 1, 1 *eoque* iuventuti praedandi cupidae pergratus esse dicebatur; *memor* 1, 35, 6 non minus regni sui firmandi quam augendae rei publicae memor; 2, 6, 9 neuter sui protegendi corporis m.; 28, 20, 6 nemo capiendi vivos, nemo . . . praedae memor est; *immemor* 2, 47, 12 neque immemor eius . . . reconciliandi animos plebis; 44, 42, 3 immemores fecerat sequendi equites; 6, 1, 11 diem . . . insignem rei nullius . . . agendae fecerunt; *peritus* 4, 33, 11; 23, 1, 9; 29, 1, 13 peritissimos esse urbium oppugnandarum; *imperitus* 5, 38, 8 imperitos nandi; *potens* 33, 12, 2 satis potens tuendae pacis libertatisque esset; *impotens* 35, 11, 10 velut quos, impotentis regendi, equi invitos efferent; *studiosus* 40, 29, 9 studiosus legendi eos libros . . . sumpsit.

Esse.—The gerundive with *esse* is used chiefly in statements of equalizing and of destroying: 3, 31, 7 quaeque aequandae libertatis essent; 3, 39, 8 quod exaequandae sit libertatis; 38, 50, 8 nihil tam aequandae libertatis quam . . . posse dicere causam; 3, 24, 1 frustrationem eam legis tollendae esse; 5, 3, 5 quam dissolvendae maxime tribuniciae potestatis rentur esse; 39, 16, 9 nihil aequae dissolvendarum religionum esse; 40, 29, 11 pleraque dissolvendarum religionum esse; 34, 54, 5 et concordiae et libertatis aequae minuendae esse; 27, 9, 12 quae temere agitassent, ea prodendi imperii Romani, tradendae Hannibali victoriae esse.

B. GENITIVE OR DATIVE.

In some passages the case is indeterminate, and the gerundive can be interpreted either as a genitive or as a dative. Judged from the earlier nominal standpoint it would be best to take those as genitives with nouns, but judged from the complex of noun and verb they would seem to be datives.

Nouns.

Actio.—9, 33, 5 qui finiendae censurae . . . actionem susceperat.

Ambages.—9, 11, 12 ambages . . . fallendae fidei exquirere!

Cardo.—41, 1, 3 qui tuendae . . . orae Anconam velut cardinem haberent.

Caput.—35, 36, 7 ut caput agendae rei esset; 9, 9, 19 vilia haec capita luendae sponsioni (or sponsionis) feramus.

Dies.—38, 50, 10 donec dies causae dicendae venit.

Finis.—3, 36, 1 ille finis Appio alienae personae ferendae fuit.

Materia.—31, 26, 13 irae exercendae materia deerat; 42, 40, 11 opto aliquam mihi materiam praebeas agendae tuae apud senatum causae.

Mens.—38, 51, 9 gerendae rei publicae mentem facultatemque dederunt.

Victima.—8, 6, 11 placuit averruncandae deum irae victimas caedi.

Tempus.—1, 47, 8; 4, 13, 9; 21, 52, 7; 25, 8, 11 t. agendae rei; 44, 37, 13 rei gerendae t.; 28, 14, 14 ubi incipiendae iam pugnae t. erat; 28, 19, 4 t. expetendae poenae videbatur venisse.

Esse.—4, 48, 15 dissolvendae rei publicae esse; 5, 6, 15 et si prodendae patriae dissolvendae rei publicae est, adsuētis quieti audire. As these both have *dissolvendae*, and are similar to 3, 24, 1 frustrationem eam legis tollendae esse, they are best taken as genitives. 28, 25, 7 rempublicam esse gratiae referendae.

C. DATIVE.

A single instance of the gerund with object in the accusative is found 21, 54, 1 ubi equites quoque tegendo satis latebrosum locum . . . perlustravit. Other occurrences of the dative are of the gerundive or of the gerund with an object, and like the genitive they are associated with nouns, adjectives and in addition, with other verbs besides *esse*. In 40, 52, 5 duello magno dirimendo, regibus subigendis, the connection is uncertain, as is the reading 24, 27, 3.

a. Nouns.

The dative of the ger. is freely used to indicate that for which a noun is suited or designed, and the interpretation may vary between mere fitness and design, as it is interpreted closely with the noun according to the earliest usage, or more freely with the verb and its dependent noun. The nouns occurring most frequently

are *comitia*, *dies*, *locus*, and *tempus*, and these with the titles of officers make up the larger part of the occurrences. When the noun of the gerundive is of the first declension, there is a possibility of interpreting as a genitive, but these instances have been put in the preceding division.

Comitia.—*Comitia* 1, 35, 1 is used with *fierent*, and with some form of *sum* 22, 35, 2; 38, 42, 2; and 40, 18, 1. *Edicere* is found 3, 37, 5; 23, 31, 12; 31, 6, 5; 35, 24, 3; 43, 11, 3; 43, 14, 1 censoribus deinde creandis comitia edicta sunt. *Indicere* occurs 3, 35, 1; 4, 6, 9; 6, 35, 9; 7, 22, 7 cum censoribus creandis indicta comitia essent. *Habere* is the verb most generally used: 2, 8, 3; 3, 40, 12; 23, 31, 7; 24, 10, 2; 24, 11, 6; 24, 23, 1; 25, 5, 2; 26, 18, 4; 26, 22, 2; 27, 11, 7; 28, 38, 6; 32, 7, 1; 41, 16, 5 collegae subrogando comitia habere iussus. The remaining occurrence of *comitia* is 3, 51, 8 ne . . . urbana comitia isdem tribunis plebis creandis sequerentur. Similar to these is: *Concilium*.—3, 16, 6 concilium legi perferendae habere.

Dies.—25, 3, 14 cui certandae cum dies advenisset; 35, 35, 15 d. patrando facinori statuerat.

Locus.—1, 21, 5 multa alia sacrificia locaque sacris faciendis . . . dedicavit; 5, 54, 4 urbi condendae l.; 6, 23, 6 quem insidiis instruendis l.; 6, 37, 6; 21, 47, 6 l. rate iungendo flumini; 39, 22, 6 locum oppido condendo ceperunt.

Tempus.—3, 69, 7 cognoscendis causis . . . se daturos tempus; 9, 5, 6 tempus inde statutum tradendis obsidibus exercituque mittendo; 26, 51, 8 operibus aspiciendis tempus dabat.

Instances of other nouns occurring less frequently are as follows:

Exemplum.—2, 5, 9 ut . . . arcendis sceleribus exemplum nobile esset.

Finis.—1, 44, 2 is censendo finis factus est.

Feriae.—3, 5, 14 his avertendis terroribus . . . feriae indictae.

Impedimentum.—26, 24, 15 nec tamen impedimento id rebus gerendis fuit.

Iter.—44, 6, 6 com meatibus pervehendis . . . patuisset iter.

Lectisternium.—8, 25, 1 l. . . placandis habitum est dis.

Lex.—43, 14, 5 legem censui censendo dicturos esse.

Machinamenta.—24, 34, 7 machinamenta alia quatiendis muris portabant.

Materia.—26, 40, 18 velut materiam novandis rebus.

Religio.—9, 29, 10 quod demovendis statu suo sacris religionem facere possit.

Piacula.—10, 28, 13 ut luendis periculis publicis piacula simus.

Signum.—8, 40, 3 signum mittendis quadrigis daret.

Sors.—22, 35, 5 Philo Romae iuri dicundo urbana sors . . . evenit. 42, 28, 6 his praetoribus provinciae decretae, duae iure Romae dicundo.

Spatium.—23, 27, 7 cum vix movendis armis satis spatii esset.

Supplicatio.—42, 2, 6 ut supplicatio prodigiis expiandis fieret.

Venia.—33, 11, 3 ad petendam veniam mittendis legationibus.

Verba.—6, 22, 7 verba excusandae valetudini solita.

Via.—44, 9, 11 praeparans vias commeatibus subvehendis.

Vinculum.—21, 52, 8 continendis in fide sociis maximum vinculum esse.

Titles with the duties of the officials indicated by the dative of the gerundive, are not infrequent: *Dictator* 9, 26, 6 dictatorem quaestionibus exercendis dici placuit; 9, 26, 14 d. deligendus e. q. fuit. *Dux* 1, 23, 8; 4, 43, 10 non ducem scribendo exercitui esse; 5, 19, 2 fatalis dux ad excidium illius urbis servandaeque patriae . . . dictus; 29, 20, 2 recuperandae Hispaniae delegerit ducem. Compounds with *-viri* are more freely used: *Duumviri* 5, 13, 6 d. sacris faciundis; also 6, 5, 8; 6, 37, 12; 10, 8, 3; 23, 31, 9 d. . . aedibus dedicandis: *Triumviri*: 3, 1, 6 t. agro dando; 6, 21, 4 t. coloniae deducendae; 8, 16, 14 t. c. d. agroque dividendo; 9, 46, 3; 10, 21, 9; 32, 29, 4 t. deducendis iis qui . . . haberent; and also 34, 53, 2; 25, 7, 5 quinqueviri muris et turribus reficiendis, et triumviri bini, uni sacris conquiendis donisque persignandis, alteri reficiendis aedibus Fortunae. Another duty of the *quinqueviri* is mentioned 3, 9, 5 legibus de imperio consulari scribendis; and also 6, 21, 4 agro dividendo.

Decemviri.—4, 4, 3 d. legibus scribendis; and also 4, 48, 5; 10, 8, 2 d. sacris faciundis; also 27, 6, 16; and 27, 8, 4; 31, 4, 2 d. agro metiendo dividendoque.

b. Adjectives.

Aequus.—21, 7, 6 a. agendis vineis fuit.

Aptus.—21, 37, 2 a. faciendo igni; 21, 47, 1 bello gerendo . . . a.; 25, 36, 5 nec virgulta vallo caedendo nec terra caespiti faciundo aut dudendae fossae aliive ulli operi apta inveniri posset; 23, 4, 3 aptior favori conciliando; 28, 12, 11 bello reparando aptior; 32, 10, 11 a. tegendis corporibus; 38, 1, 6 quae celandae rei quam agendae aptior; 38, 3, 11 aetatem a. rei gerendae.

Bonus.—29, 31, 9 mons . . . pecori bonus alendo erat.

Exiguus.—28, 12, 7 e. tamen tanto alendo exercitui erat.

Facilis.—26, 15, 1 f. impetrandae veniae fuit Claudius.

(*Felix*.—3, 17, 2 vobis corrumpendis fuit. See Harpers' Dict. s. v. *felix* β δ).

Firmus.—2, 5, 4 area firma templis quoque ac porticibus sustinendis.

Immaturus.—36, 13, 2 tempus rebus gerendis i. fuit.

Insignis.—10, 39, 14 quae insignia publicis etiam locis decorandis essent. Cf. 6, 1, 11.

Intentus.—1, 53, 5 fundamentis templi faciendis aliisque urbanis operibus intentus; 1, 56, 1; 4, 37, 4 nec ducibus legendis nec exercitui scribendo intentiores; 10, 42, 1; 23, 35, 14 (3); 24, 27, 3 (?); 30, 8, 1 Uticae oppugnandae intentum; 37, 8 1 classi maxime reparandae . . . intentus fuerat.

Latebrosus.—21, 54, 1 equites . . . tegendo satis latebrosum locum . . . perlustravit.

Levis.—28, 44, 5 levissima fidei mutandae ingenia.

Maturus.—28, 43, 13 maturior bello gerendo fuit.

Opportunus.—2, 49, 8 is o. visus locus communiendo praesidio; 24, 24, 1 his audiendis credendisque o. multitudo; 31, 5, 5 per eos dies opportune his irritandis . . . animis et litterae . . . adlatae, et nova legatio venit. Here the use of the adverb instead of the adjective is due to the double subject with which the adjective could not in form exactly agree.

Paratus.—33, 6, 1 ut paratus omni loco castris ponendis esset.

Promptus.—25, 16, 12 gentem . . . promptiorem veniae dandae.

Propior.—2, 64, 6 paucitas damno sentiendo p. erat; 26, 44, 3 p. subsidiis in certamine ipso summittendis essent; 3, 35, 4 propior interdum petendo quam gerendo magistratui erat.

Satis.—2, 17, 4 interiecto . . . spatio, quod vulneribus curandis supplendoque exercitui satis esset; 9, 43, 19 ne temptando quidem satis certamini fore.

Sollemnis.—3, 36, 3 idus tum Maiae sollemnes ineundis magistratibus erant; 5, 9, 3 sollemnem ineundis magistratibus diem.

Validus.—25, 36, 9 vix feminis puerisque morandis satis validum.

c. Verbs.

Adhibere.—8, 27, 5 si qua ars serendis discordiis adhibeatur; 38, 48, 14 omnibus rebus incipiendis gerendisque deos adhibet.

Adicere.—1, 20, 1 tum sacerdotibus creandis animum adiecit; 22, 22, 8 obsidibus potissimum tradendis animum adiecit.

Comparare.—24, 40, 15 quae oppugnandae urbi comparatae erant.

Componere.—10, 41, 3 carmen detestandae familiae stirpique compositum; 25, 16, 9 dies composita gerendae rei est.

Creare.—42, 3, 7 censorem moribus regendis creatum.

Dare.—6, 21, 2 prope in aeternum exercendo Romano militi datos; 7, 3, 1 primum initium procurandis religionibus datum; 21, 22, 4 classis data tuendae maritumae orae. 30, 12, 18 data dextra in id, quod petebatur, obligandae fidei; 36, 35, 4 sorte quadam nutriendae Graeciae datus; with *operam* 3, 34, 1 legibus condendis opera dabatur; 22, 2, 1 placandis dis habendoque dilectu dat operam.

Destinare.—1, 55, 7 quae perducendo . . . operi destinata erant.

Esse and Compounds.—2, 9, 6 ut divites conferrent, qui oneri ferendo essent; 4, 35, 9 sitne aliqui plebeius ferendo magno honori; 10, 5, 5 esse etiam nunc tolerando certamini legatum; 28, 25, 7 rem publicam esse gratiae referendae; 30, 6, 3 quae restinguendo igni forent; 31, 13, 5 nec tamen solvendo aere alieno res publica esset: *Adesse* 26, 33, 5 gerendis rebus adfuerunt; 29, 6, 9 scriptum ut rei agenda adesset: *Deesse* 24, 29, 6 deesset pro parte sua concitando bello; 26, 38, 5 nec Romanus consul temptandis urbibus . . . deerat: *Interesse*.—10, 39, 7; and 44, 22, 12 intersunt gerendis rebus; 23, 9, 1 velut si iam agendis quae audiebat interesset: *Praeesse* 25, 12, 10 iis ludis faciendis praeerit praetor; 28, 10, 16 qui tuendae . . . orae prae fuerat: *Superesse* 21, 4, 7 id quod gerendis rebus superesset, quieti datum.

Habere.—27, 15, 5 naves, quas Laevinus tutandis commeatibus habuerat.

Intervenire.—44, 20, 4 hiemem . . . rebus gerendis intervenisse.

Nasci.—22, 28, 6 natus tegendis insidiis; 24, 42, 6 nata instaurandis reparandisque bellis; 25, 16, 7 *natum tegendis insidiis*.

Obstare.—22, 25, 4 non praesentem solum dictatorem obstitisse rei bene gerendae, sed absentem etiam gestae obstare.

Operari.—21, 62, 6 aliis procurandis prope tota civitas operata fuit.

Opponere.—3, 8, 5 populationibus arcendis sociorum agro oppositus.

Opus esse.—1, 41, 1 quae curando vulnere opus fuit, comparat.

Parare.—10, 32, 2 tuendis parari finibus fama erat.

Parcere.—26, 31, 5, contumeliis in eos dicendis parcitis.

Permittere.—2, 56, 2 eum vexandis . . . consulibus permisurum.

Praeficere.—4, 8, 7 censui agendo populus . . . praefecit; 39, 20, 4 T. Maenium dilectui habendo praefecerunt.

Praepondere.—40, 38, 7 agro dividendo dandoque iidem . . . praepositi.

Retinere.—26, 16, 8 urbi frequentandae multitudo retenta.

Sufficere.—26, 36, 11 nec triumviri accipiundo nec scribae referundo sufficerent; 28, 41, 12 commeatibus praebendis sufficimus.

Temperare.—10, 12, 8 urbibus oppugnandis temperatum.

D. ACCUSATIVE WITH PREPOSITIONS.

Ad.—According to *Fügner's Lex. Liv.*, *ad* occurs 1371 times with the accusative of gerund or gerundive. Of the words with which these are associated 971 are verbs, 277 nouns, 103 adjectives and 20 adverbs. The construction is akin to the dative, and some words are used with both. Many of the gerunds show merely the adaptation or fitness of the associated word, but more frequently they indicate the design of an action. In some instances, as with the dative, the construction may be taken as indicating the adaptation of the associated noun, or the design expressed by the verb taken in connection with its dependent noun. In most instances the logical subject is left free to carry out the design and the final force is clearly seen. But when there is compulsion the action expressed by the gerund or gerundive is conceived as an attained result, e. g. 4, 21, 8 percelli ad instaurandum bellum; 21, 41, 5 trahere ad decernendum; 40, 35, 12 excitare ad rebellandum. With some intransitive verbs merely the tendency or the fitness is indicated, as in 22, 3, 13 abi, nuntia, effodiant signum, si ad convellendum manus prae metu obtorpuerunt; 39, 28, 2 ad reliquos Macedonas continendos exemplum pertinebat; 23, 46, 1 nec bene nec male dicta profuerunt ad confirmandos animos. However, a large majority of the occurrences, about 70 per cent, express design. See A. J. P. Vol. XIX, p. 267.

In.—Some instances have been given where *in* can be taken as governing the gerundive, though *ad* may be understood. The following passages have the gerundive immediately connected with the preposition: 21, 21, 10 partiens curas simul *in* inferen-

dum atque arcendum bellum; 22, 61, 2 magna iam summa erogata in servos ad militiam emendos armandosque; 27, 20, 3, consilio in cetera exequenda belli haud parum opportuni; 28, 45, 18 abietes in fabricandas naves; 29, 4, 1 in haec deflenda prolapsos; 34, 34, 4 nunc impensa quoque magna eget in opera, machinationes et tormenta . . . in commeatus vobis nobisque in hiemem expediendos; 35, 36, 5 omnia in maturandam perniciem eorum qui fecerant acta sunt; 39, 24, 4 omni cura in augendas regni opes intentus; 43, 19, 14 hortarentur Gentium in amicitiam . . . iungendam; and in the gerund 22, 35, 4 par magis in adversandum quam collega datur consuli, if the text is correct.

Inter.—*Inter* with the accusative of the gerundive is used by early writers, disappears in the classical period, and reappears in Livy: 2, 20, 9 inter spoliandum corpus; 6, 11, 5 and 9, 11, 6 inter aurum accipiendum; 6, 39, 10 inter accipiendas . . . rogationes; 7, 40, 5 inter nuncupanda vota; 34, 25, 6 inter agenda haec; 40, 42, 1 inter exponendas res; and in the gerund 8, 38, 15 inter praedandum.

Ante.—*Ante* is used with the gerund by Vergil G. 3, 206 ante domandum, and with the gerundive in contrast with the perfect participle by Livy, Praef. 6 ante conditam condendamve urbem, as *inter* is used 21, 21, 8 inter labores aut iam exhaustos aut mox exhauriendos.

E. ABLATIVE.

Gerund without object,	410
“ with Accusative sing.,	114
“ “ “ plural,	156
“ “ Dative,	16
“ “ Ablative,	2
“ “ Se	6
“ “ Rel. Clause,	16
“ “ Prepositions,	16-736
Gerundive without preposition,	161
“ with <i>pro</i> (23, 28, 11)	1
“ “ <i>ab</i> ,	26
“ “ <i>de</i> ,	100
“ “ <i>in</i> ,	114
“ “ “ <i>se</i> ,	1-403
	<hr/>
	1139

The gerund forms are about 65% of the entire number of instances, and with but 16 exceptions, not counting 4, 44, 9 in pariendo uni, are used without a preposition while 40% of the

gerundives are so used. A preference is shown for the gerund with accusative rather than the gerundive,—270 to 161, and for this reason *se*, in indeterminate cases, has been taken as accusative. Where a preposition is used with the gerund it is generally *in*, though *ab* is found 25, 14, 8 *ab resistendo revocandoque ad incitandos hortandosque versus milites*, where the contrast in the two parts is formally indicated by *ab. . . ad*. Separation is also indicated, as in 29, 33, 8 *fessum absistere sequendo coegit*; 4, 55, 5 *ut desisterent inpediendo bello*. Of the other gerunds most are to be translated 'by', and only about 20% 'in,' though for the gerundives without a preposition the percentage is much larger, but exactness of statement need not be expected where the translation must be a matter of individual interpretation.

The gerundive and the gerund of the pronouns will be given together for convenience in comparison. *Se* occurs 3, 56, 3 in *defendendo se*; 2, 27, 3 *medium se gerendo*; 24, 31, 15 *auctorem se exhibendo*; 22, 16, 2 *recipiendo sese*; 22, 34, 2 *se insectando*; 27, 31, 6 *summittendo se*; 39, 23, 13 *partibus . . . adiungendo sese*; 37, 53, 11 *in colendis vobis*; and 7, 35, 2 *in me audiendo*. Demonstrative pronouns are much more freely used in both constructions: 3, 46, 10 *de retinendo eo*; 22, 43, 7 *de insequendo eo*; 36, 38, 7 *in augendo eo*; 37, 53, 7 *in obtinendo eo*; 23, 43, 3 *iis populandis*; 34, 48, 3 *consumpsit mutandis iis quae*; 8, 4, 10 *postulando eo*; 44, 39, 6 *sequendo eo*; and with the gerund: 3, 56, 3 *accusando apud vos eum*; 43, 16, 3 *id querendo*; 5, 27, 2 *trahendo eos*; 32, 18, 7 *laccessendo . . . eos*; 34, 12, 5 *eas commodando*; 40, 11, 10 *puniendo eos qui*; 35, 4, 2 *tuendo ea*; 4, 12, 4 *ea ipsa denuntiando*; 9, 11, 9 *hos tibi remittendo*; 10, 19, 5 *haec monendo*; 23, 45, 5 *haec exprobrando*; 29, 1, 25 *haec taliaque dicendo*. Other pronouns, exclusive of the relatives, occur as follows: 26, 38, 11 *idem obtundendo*; 1, 45, 1 *saepe iterando eadem*; 3, 50, 10 *eadem illa querendo*; 22, 59, 10 *premendo alium*; 21, 32, 11 *simulando aliud*; 38, 16, 16 *alios atque alios . . . travehendo*; 1, 21, 1 *aliquid agendo*; 31, 1, 5 *prima quaeque perficiendo*; 33, 12, 11 *proxima quaeque amoliendo*; 30, 42, 14 *quaedam fatendo*; 34, 40, 1 *intersaepiendo quaedam*.

The gerund with *in* is followed by the dative 4, 44, 9, and without *in* 1, 14, 7 *adequitando portis*; 27, 32, 1 *obequitando portis*; 2, 45, 3 *o. castris*; 3, 41, 4 *complexus Appium non cui*

simulabat consulendo diremit certamen; 3, 49, 6 adsentiendo multis auctoribus; 10, 39, 6 resistantibus cedendo; 23, 14, 11 concedendo plebei; 28, 44, 18 temperando linguae; 29, 34, 11 aliis . . . ob-sistendo; 30, 42, 17 parcendo victis; 31, 31, 16 v. ignoscendo; 36, 7, 4 praesentibus adulando; 38, 31, 4 obediendo imperiis; 42, 63, 2 deteriori atque informiori favendo; 43, 16, 10 inter-cessioni non parendo; 45, 23, 9 adsentando multitudini. The ablative is used 33, 21, 2 iis . . . utendo; 41, 8, 9 lege male utendo. The accusative is used much more freely with the ablative of the ger. than either the dative or the ablative, though a few instances have been counted in which a prepositional phrase or object clause is used instead of a noun, as in 42, 8, 8 saeviendo in adflictos; 3, 19, 6 hostem se fatendo; and , 16, 64 et plebei aliqui profitendo se ultores fore Maelianae caedis crearentur.

There are three features in the use of the ablative worthy of special notice:

(a) Its equivalence to a present participle; (b) its apparent reinforcement by a pronoun; (c) its use as an ablative absolute.

(a) In 24, 4, 9 we find 'dictitans . . . deponendoque . . . convertit', where the gerund is to all intents and purposes equivalent to a present participle, expressing an action present to that of the main verb. Similar to this is 2, 38, 1 ut quisque veniret, primores eorum excipiens querendo indignandoque . . . deduxit; and in still other passages in contrast with the perfect participle of a deponent, the gerund expresses a continuative action: 8, 17, 1 ingressi hostium fines populando . . . pervenerunt; 24, 32, 5 primo imperio minisque, deinde auctoritate deterrendo, postremo . . . obliti maiestatis precibus agebant; cf. 40, 33, 9 popula-bundus ducit legiones multa castella oppugnando, donec . . . venit. The principal verb is at times a compound with *-per*, or in the imperfect: 2, 59, 9 consul cum revocando nequiquam suos persecutus esset; 22, 3, 10 vastando et urendo omnia . . . perveniat; 32, 16, 4 trahendis plerumque remulco navibus . . . pervenit; 38, 16, 3 pugnando . . . imponendo . . . pervenisset; cf. 32, 20, 2 orationes . . . quae difficilia essent promendo admo-nendoque per totum diem habitae: 4, 12, 11 multi . . . potius quam ut cruciarentur trahendo animam . . . praecipitaverunt; 5, 43, 7 cum diis hominibusque accusandis senesceret, indignando mirandoque; 22, 14, 7 qui modo Saguntum oppugnari indig-nando . . . deos ciebamur; 34, 7, 14 invidiosis nominibus

utebatur modo consul seditionem muliebrem et secessionem appellando; 30, 34, 10 principum . . . signa fluctuari coeperant vagam ante se cernendo aciem; 35, 39, 7 multitudo obstreperet nunc senatum nunc Quinctium accusando; 45, 23, 9 qui adsentando grassarentur multitudini. The following are instances of occurrences with the perfect: 3, 65, 4 insectandis patribus . . . tribunatum gessit; 31, 47, 5 legiones induxit populandoque . . . bellum gessit; 32, 30, 6 mittendo . . . coepit. In all of these, excepting the last, two parallel continuative actions are expressed, and the gerund differs little if at all from a *dum* clause.

(*b*) The pronominal subject of the principal verb, usually *ipse* or *quisque*, is occasionally closely associated with the gerund, its position being like that of the subject of the principal verb placed between the parts of the ablative absolute. It is merely a question of the position of the subject, though the absence of case force from some of the ablatives of the gerund permits the pronoun to be associated conjointly with the gerund and also with the finite verb. The following are instances of this position of the pronoun: 24, 4, 9 deponendo tutelam ipse . . . convertit; 25, 23, 11 murum contemplan, numerando lapides aestimando ipse secum . . .; 26, 39, 5 ipse . . . exigendo . . . effecit; 27, 27, 6 integri consules hortando ipsique ex parte pugnando rem sustinebant; 39, 49, 3 locum . . . cogendo ipse agmen praebebat; 40, 23, 1 adsentando indignando et ipse vicem eius captaret; 41, 24, 2 agendo . . . causam ipse . . . efficit; 45, 35, 8 prensando ipse et per milites sollicitando stimulaverat. The occurrences of *quisque* are not as numerous: 2, 38, 6 instigandoque suos quisque populos effecere; 4, 31, 2 tendendo ad sua quisque consilia . . . aperuerunt; 4, 43, 11 quin illi remittendo de summa quisque iuris mediis copularent concordiam. A few other words are similarly used: 9, 29, 8 gerendo solus censuram obtinuit; 24, 5, 8 tendendo autem duo ad Carthaginienses . . . convertebant. Cf. 3, 72, 2; 24, 34, 10; 38, 17, 8.

So far as case force is concerned the examples in *a* and *b* are similar, but in *c* the statement has been strengthened by the introduction of the pronominal subject, and this use of the ablative is analogous to the use of the ablative absolute of the neuter participle as a substitutive element for the lacking perfect active participle. In these too, it is the case force that is lost, and the ger. appears as a substitution for an active participle.

(c) Is the gerund used as an ablative absolute? Theoretically this is the most interesting question connected with the use of the ablative of the gerund or gerundive. The lack of agreement among commentators has been pointed out in the *Journal* (Vol. XXIII, p. 296), and we shall here take up in detail those instances which by the Weissenborn-Mueller edition are taken as ablatives absolute, or as the equivalent of a temporal clause. In about thirty passages, attention is called to a variation from the normal usage, but references cited do not indicate the existence of any general principle of interpretation. Uniformity may be gained in the final revision, yet at present the variety of explanations shows that all examples may be readily explained in other ways.

(a) *Ablative Absolute*.—In the following passages the construction is mentioned as ablative absolute: 24, 36, 1 *castris ponendis incompósitos ac dispersos nactus eos* (ist ein Abl. abs. mit dem Part. präs. pass.=‘beim Aufschlagen’; s. zu 3, 39, 7 und 25, 6, 22); 25, 6, 22 *vis . . . acie, vis urbibus oppugnandis experiri virtutem*; and 32, 16, 4 (ist Abl. abs. mit dem Part. Praes. Pass.=einem modalen Abl., ‘bei’ . . . vgl. 30, 6; 3, 39, 7; 26, 48, 2; 28, 14, 11); 26, 48, 2 *qui et acie dimicassent, et capi-enda urbe tantum laboris adissent* (s. zu 25, 6, 22); 32, 20, 2 *orationes . . . quae difficilia essent promendo admonendoque . . . habitae* (wie 16, 4; vgl. zu 2, 32, 4); 33, 3, 5 (. . . s. 4, 29, 3; 8, 11, 1; 10, 11, 1; 28, 37, 1; u. a.; vgl. 2, 32, 4).

(b) *Translated ‘Bei.’*—3, 17, 2 *tam felix vobis corrumpendis fuit, qui servitia non commovit auctor*; 7, 25, 7, *contendere . . . dilectu habendo iussit* (vgl. 7, 21, 2 *prolatandis igitur comitiis . . . res ad interregnum rediit*); 25, 30, 6 *partibus dividendis ipsi regio evenit* (vgl. zu 6, 22); 9, 13, 2 *ne mora in concursu pilis emittendis stringendisque inde gladiis esset* (wie 7, 21, 2; ‘bei’ oder ‘durch’).

(c) *‘Cum.’*—4, 29, 3 *repetendo signo primam impressionem factam* (vgl. 5, 43, 7; zu 2, 32, 4); 28, 14, 11 *nec quicquam acie instruenda mutat* (s. c. 16, 20; 24, 36, 1; 25, 30, 6; s. zu 3, 39, 7; und oft bei L. ohne *in*); 28, 37, 1 *classe adpulsam mittendis legatis, querendo quod . . . elicuit* (s. c. 16, 10; 25, 30, 6).

(d) *‘Dum.’*—28, 16, 10 *causis . . . cognoscendis . . . Tarraconem rediit* (s. c. 14, 11; 32, 16, 4).

(e) *‘Indem.’*—3, 65, 4 *insectandis patribus . . . tribunatum gessit* (=‘indem, so dass er’ s. zu 10, 6); 8, 11, 1 *abolevit nova . . .*

praeferendo ; 24, 48, 11 instruendo decurrendoque signa sequi et servare ordines docuit (s. zu 24, 4, 9).

(f) *Without 'in'.*—3, 39, 7 fortior dolor libertate sua vindicanda quam cupiditas iniusta dominatione (s. 3, 17, 2 ; 23, 17, 10 ; 26, 48, 2 ; 28, 14, 11 ; 41, 27, 13 ; 42, 45, 6). We have here given reading and note of the earlier editions. 41, 27, 13 moribus quoque regendis diligens (ohne *in* wie 3, 39, 7 ; 24, 48, 11) ; 42, 45, 6 trepidaturos . . . paranda classe.

(g) *Miscellaneous.*—In a few passages the notes do not specifically designate the construction, though the passages are cited in elucidation of some already given: 5, 6, 4 tamquam navale bellum tempestatibus captandis et observando tempore anni gerant (s. 3, 39, 7 ; 4, 29, 3) ; 7, 21, 2 ; 9, 5, 11 ; 8, 36, 7 medendis corporibus animi . . . reconcilantur, 'dadurch dass' ; 45, 32, 7 ; 10, 11, 1 ab rapido cursu circumagendo equo effusus . . . expiravit ; 5, 43, 7 cum diis hominibusque accusandis senesceret.

The general features of all these occurrences of the ger. are the same, and their use seems to be due to the extension to the gerund and gerundive of the same freedom which is shown by Livy in the use of other terms. It has been shown that a noun and gerund or gerundive are frequently parallel in construction, and an explanation of the noun must serve as an explanation of the accompanying ger. form as well, and if one is absolute, the other is also, and this would leave us with a noun alone in the ablative absolute. Under (a) 25, 6, 22 ; and also 26, 48, 2 the construction of *acie* and of the gerundives is the same. In (b) 7, 25, 7 ; (c) 28, 14, 11 ; (f) 5, 43, 7 ; and 42, 45, 6 ; and (g) 8, 36, 7 the verbs associated with the gerundives are elsewhere used with nouns in the ablative without a preposition. Cf. Kühnast, p. 166, N. 111, 112 ; p. 173, N. 115.

In the discussion of this point we shall give a fairly complete view of Livy's usage with the gerund and gerundive, so far as the use of the preposition *in* is concerned. This is used with nouns, adjectives and verbs, chiefly with the latter, and the examples which are quoted will show the flexibility of Livy's phraseology. The general locative equivalence of the gerundive with *in* can be seen from 30, 35, 11 nec spem salutis alibi quam in pace impetranda.

Nouns.—The ablative frequently indicates the sphere in which a mental attitude was displayed or an activity exerted: 3, 59, 4 in libertate vestra tuenda cura ; 10, 11, 9 ; 3, 56, 3 impudentia in

defendendo se; 45, 32, 10 prudentiam in dandis spectaculis; 4, 18, 1 spes in trahendo bello; 21, 57, 6; 42, 5, 4 fraudis in tollendo fratre; 37, 53, 11 studio in colendis vobis; 6, 10, 1 in ea urbe recipienda laboris; 6, 13, 4; 37, 33, 2; 44, 11, 5; 3, 41, 6 moderatione consulum in imperiis exercendis; 1, 47, 6 nullum momentum in dando adimendo regno; 30, 34, 1; 28, 36, 11 in moliendo mora; 3, 26, 3 vis . . . in gerendo negotio; 34, 18, 1 difficultatem in subigendis hostibus. Compare with these 9, 13, 3 nihil illic imperatoriae artis ordinibus aut subsidiis locandis; but 21, 2, 7 artis in sollicitandis gentibus.

Adjectives.—Most of the adjectives are also used with the preposition: 32, 27, 3 asperior in faenore coercendo; also 39, 44, 1; and 43, 16, 1: 26, 14, 5; 41, 15, 7 in quibus peragendis . . . efficacissima; 1, 34, 3 immemor in testando; 38, 23, 8 immodicus in numero augendo; 36, 38, 7 in augendo eo non alius intemperantior est; 38, 28, 2 in equitatu recensendo mitis . . . censura; 4, 51, 6 in retinendis publicis agris . . . pertinacem; 29, 33, 7 pertinacior in repugnando; 3, 19, 4 non in plebe coercenda quam senatu castigando vehementior fuit. Perhaps with *in*: 3, 39, 7; and 41, 27, 13 moribus quoque regendis diligens et severa censura fuit; cf. 38, 28, 2. The preposition is omitted 44, 10, 2 incautior . . . prociendo pecuniae partem; 5, 31, 4 perseverantior caedendis iis in fuga; 6, 31, 4 violentior . . . inpediendo dilectu.

Verbs.—Some verbs are also occasionally used without a preposition: We find in 5, 43, 7 diis hominibusque accusandis . . . senesceret, and the verb used without a preposition 1, 22, 2 s. otio, and 29, 3, 15 fama s. et viribus; though the preposition is used with *consenescere* 35, 34, 7; 39, 36, 15; 42, 50, 8. In 34, 14, 4 and 42, 45, 6 we find *trepidare* without *in*; with it 44, 38, 11; and 44, 40, 2. *Absumere* and *consumere* are each used with ger. forms nineteen times without a preposition, still we find 34, 5, 3 plura verba in castigandis matronis quam in rogatione nostra dissuadenda consumpsit. *Terere* occurs a dozen times with the ger. without a preposition, but has *in* with a noun 42, 66, 2 t. tempus in obsidione.

It is possible to reduce all the exceptions in the above examples to the normal form of statement by a Procrustean method of syntax, but it is fairer to consider them as real exceptions, indicating Livy's constructive freedom in the use of the ablative, yet not extended so far as to reach the absolute.

That the ger. is at times equivalent to a temporal clause may be seen by comparing 4, 29, 3 *repetendo signo primam impressionem factam*, with 34, 46, 13 *dum repetunt enixe signum, priores secundani se porta eiecerunt*. All the examples can be brought within the range of grammatical relationship, and even the omission of *in* is defensible. *Experiendo* occurs 9, 5, 11 *omnia tristiora experiundo factura*; and 44, 41, 4 *nam sicut pleraque nova commenta mortalium in verbis vim habent, experiendo . . . sine ullo effectu evanescent*, the latter of which is parallel to Ter. Adel. 857 *et quae tibi putaris prima, in experiundo ut repudies*. Quintilian who was conservative in his syntax has 9, 4, 112 *ut oratio . . . dimetiendis pedibus ac perpendendis syllabis consenescat*, which is the same as Livy, and justifies Livy 5, 43, 7 *cum diis hominibusque accusandis senesceret*.

F. GERUNDIVE. (FUTURE PASSIVE PARTICIPLE).

The gerundive (future passive participle) expressing design after verbs of transferring is not unusual, though it has also acquired other forces. Sometimes it may have adjectival force, as in 1, 56, 7 *neque in animo suo quicquam regi timendum neque in fortuna concupiscendum relinquere statuit*; 6, 37, 11 *omnia . . . magna ipsis fruenda, maiora liberis relinquenda*; and contrasted with other terms 1, 20, 7 *iusta funebria placandosque manes ut pontifex edoceret*; 9, 5, 8 *contemplari arma mox tradenda et inermes futuras dextras obnoxiaque corpora hosti*; 45, 16, 2 *res et bello turbatas et in statum alium ex regno formandas composuissent*. Although late Latin has *praebenda* as a noun, the verbal force is still retained in Livy, although, disregarding the time element, we might sometimes give the nominal interpretation, as in 23, 48, 11 *conducerent ea lege praebenda quae . . . opus essent*; and 34, 6, 13 *pecuniae frumentum et cetera quae belli usus postulabant, praebenda publicani se conducturos professi erant*. As an expression of future action the gerundive naturally lent itself to the expression of design, yet in 42, 3, 7 *nudatum tectum patere imbribus putrefaciendum*, it expresses merely an incidental result. With a few verbs the gerundive expresses an action conceived as definitely realized. In this list may be put 5, 24, 8 *destinabant habitandos Veios*, unless we read *ad habitandos*, and the occurrences with *curare* and *locare*. In the case of *curare* definite attainment of a given result may be

illustrated by 3, 51, 9 priusquam iretur ad urbem, pari potestate eundem numerum ab suis creandum curat. *Locare*, freely used with *faciendum*, with the gerundive expresses conditions to be enforced by contract, the 'shall' of necessity, rather than the flexible 'may' or 'might' of design. As an illustration we give 40, 51, 7 pecuniam : ex ea communiter locarunt aquam abducendam fornicesque faciendos. The occurrences with these verbs are, *Curare*: 3, 51, 9; 10, 31, 9; 10, 33, 9; 22, 55, 7; 23, 34, 14; 24, 16, 19; 26, 14, 7; 29, 1, 8; 31, 19, 4; 32, 1, 7; 32, 1, 8; 32, 7, 3; 36, 2, 12; 41, 27, 7; 42, 13, 7; 42, 17, 5; 42, 22, 5; 43, 8, 7; 43, 12, 9; 44, 16, 10; 45, 13, 8; 45, 16, 8. *Locare*: 6, 32, 1; 10, 46, 14; 22, 33, 8; 23, 48, 12; 27, 3, 2; 27, 11, 8; 27, 11, 16; 29, 37, 2; 29, 37, 3; 34, 53, 4; 36, 36, 4; 36, 36, 6; 38, 28, 3; 39, 44, 5 (4); 40, 51, 4; 40, 51, 7 (2); 41, 27, 5 (6); 41, 27, 10; 41, 27, 11 (5); 42, 3, 8 (?); 42, 3, 10; 42, 19, 1; 44, 16, 4. The text is broken in 41, 27, and the original number of gerundives was probably greater than is now shown.

The list of other verbs associated with the gerundive is not long :

Adsignare.—5, 22, 4; 42, 37, 4 circumeundae adsignantur.

Attribuere.—21, 51, 7; 31, 28, 3 Aetolos concitandos . . . attribuit.

Dare.—1, 4, 7; 1, 28, 9; 2, 5, 2; 2, 6, 3; 2, 43, 5; 3, 70, 2; 9, 15, 7; 9, 42, 10; 10, 44, 2; 22, 45, 8; 22, 52, 5; 25, 31, 8; 27, 8, 12 (2); 27, 48, 4; 28, 10, 13; 30, 2, 5; 35, 1, 12; 36, 22, 7; 36, 35, 13; 37, 2, 6; 40, 41, 10; 41, 13, 3 bos alenda publice data; 4, 55, 3 (2); 10, 28, 13; 42, 65, 4 (2).

Dedere.—24, 30, 14 mox trucidandi populo Romano dederentur.

Deducere.—38, 9, 2 circumventi Thyrraeum custodiendi deducuntur.

Deposcere.—36, 17, 9 cum Hypatam tuendam Heracleamque depoposcissent.

Desumere.—4, 55, 3 singulos . . . adservandos adsidua opera desumunt.

Dicare or *dedicare*.—45, 39, 12 quas traducendas (or *-do*) in triumpho dicavit (or *dedicavit*).

Differre.—40, 5, 6 cetera . . . agenda differunt.

Dividere.—1, 35, 10; 2, 47, 12; 22, 54, 2; 23, 34, 9; 24, 20, 16; 40, 18, 8 divisa tuenda . . . ora.

Evenire.—8, 22, 9 Graeci persequendi Publilio evenerunt.

Intercludere.—36, 17, 11 obsidendum sese intercluserit.

Mittere.—42, 19, 4 regem educendum filium Romam misisse.

Obicere.—3, 19, 9; 4, 58, 12 (2); 21, 20, 4; 31, 10, 7 quinque milia socium . . . trucidanda obicere velit.

Permittere.—29, 10, 3; 30, 37, 12; 42, 49, 3 rem publicam tuendam permiserunt.

Ponere.—44, 45, 13 posita sunt in ripa diripienda.

Praebere.—9, 1, 9 (2); 21, 3, 4; 27, 48, 17 (2); 29, 36, 12 bona pigneranda poenae praebebant.

Proferre.—6, 20, 7 non commemorasse tantum sed protulisse etiam conspicienda spolia hostium.

Recipere.—39, 50, 2 neque ipsi domum recipere custodiendum audebant.

Relinquere.—1, 56, 7; 10, 18, 9; 30, 12, 20; 31, 29, 11; 32, 21, 11 (2); 32, 21, 15 socios reliquit hostibus diripiendos.

Sumere.—26, 35, 4 plebem Romanam perdendam lacerandam sibi consules sumpsisse.

Suscipere.—2, 43, 3; 4, 13, 8; 4, 24, 4; 36, 11, 2; 37, 54, 17 tuendam . . . libertatem . . . suscepistis.

Tradere.—5, 27, 9; 5, 44, 7; 5, 52, 8; 9, 10, 2; 22, 53, 13; 24, 5, 10; 25, 29, 6; 27, 24, 1; 27, 24, 5; 27, 43, 4; 28, 30, 4; 29, 14, 10; 35, 38, 7; 40, 3, 4 urbes tradidit habitandas; 42, 3, 7 (?)

Because of the nominal element in the gerund and gerundive they are frequently parallel in construction with a noun, and the same rhetorical features are manifest in Livy's dealing with successive occurrences of both. The omission of the antecedent, so noticeable with the ablative absolute, is not infrequent with the gerund, occasionally the gerundive, or if we consider the ger. form as verbal, the relative clause is used as object. Conciseness of statement has led to the omission of the noun with the gerundive in a few passages, though in some apparent instances a pronoun has probably fallen from the text. In the use of the genitive some features are distinctly marked, most so that of the gerundive singular instead of gerund with object, and of gerund with accusative plural instead of the gerundive plural. *Causā* regularly takes the gerundive with both nouns and pronouns, but in other connections the reflexive is generally in the accusative with the gerund. Excepting *auctor*, personal nouns do not frequently occur with ger. forms, while adjectives are used somewhat freely as compared with occurrences in other

writers, though in such comparisons the mass of Livy's work must be taken into consideration. The dative indicates mere fitness or the end for which, as does *ad* with the gerund or gerundive. Some nouns, as *dies*, *materia*, *signum*; and some adjectives, e. g. *aptus*, *intentus*, *maturus*, *opportunus*, *promptus* are found with both constructions. Some words are associated with both genitive and dative, and at times with nouns of the first declension the cases are not formally distinguishable. As we should expect in a political history *comitia* and the names of officers are most frequently used with the dative of the gerundive indicating the object of the one and the duties of the others. A double interpretation is at times possible as we may view the gerundive in accordance with its earlier or its later use. The accusative is rarely found with any other preposition than *ad* and this usually indicates the design of the principal actor.

The ablative, least tenacious of its modal force, is at times equal to a present participle, may have a pronoun conjointly with the principal verb, and in general is used freely though not in the absolute construction. In number the accusative stands first followed by ablative and genitive. The associations of the last are almost altogether nominal; of the others, verbal. Design is usually expressed by *ad* with the accusative, so that it is usually prospective, while the ablative is generally inspective—indicating the immediate sphere of activity,—or is instrumental. Statistically the datives and future passive participles are of less moment, although, compared with other writers, Livy uses them freely.